



EVERY TUESDAY

CHILDREN'S NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED BY ARTHUR MEE

 June 12,
1948
No 1525

PRICE THREEPENCE

AN EXPEDITION THAT CHASED THE SUN

Trials of the Scientists Who Hoped to Observe the Eclipse

THE Multiple Expedition sent out to the Far East by the National Geographic Society of America to study last month's annular eclipse of the Sun achieved some degree of success only by a weather miracle and scientific foresight. Indeed, bad weather almost entirely ruined the expedition's chances of "shooting" the eclipse.

No fewer than eight teams, distributed along an arc of 5320 miles between Southern Burma and the Aleutians, formed the expedition; and almost from the start they ran into unexpected hazards and met with numerous difficulties. One party which landed at Bangkok, capital of Siam, on the way to its observation post at Mergui in Burma, was banned from proceeding further by the Siam Government. This difficulty being overcome eventually, it was then found that vital camp supplies had failed to arrive from Manila in the Philippines. All Bangkok was scoured for emergency supplies before the team could proceed.

Millions of Dollars

The team whose chosen observation post was Wu'k'ang, near Hangchow, China, became involved in currency inflation so astronomical as to be unbelievable. Chinese labourers working on the observation site had to be paid 240,000 dollars a day. Even a "shoeshine" cost expedition members 20 dollars, a beggar's "tip" 40 dollars. They were, of course, Chinese dollars, and at that time a million Chinese dollars were worth only two US dollars. Later, owing to possible danger from bands of marauders and Chinese Communists, it was necessary to mount machine-guns to guard the camp.

Even in Tokyo a scientific "hitch" was encountered. The city was found, on checking, to be several hundred feet south-east of its previously calculated

position, due to the unusual shape of the nearby land masses. This error, undetected, would have had serious results on part of the eclipse data.

Herrings on the Highway

The party which landed on the island of Rebun Jima in Northern Japan to study the eclipse were faced with an extraordinary problem. The native fishermen were using the all-important highways as "drying" grounds for their millions of herrings. The expedition members, not wishing to travel by jeep to and from their site over "carpets" of herrings, much to the annoyance of the natives, had to undertake delicate negotiations to solve the problem.

In the Aleutian Islands the scientists had to abandon one site because of the discovery of land-mines and booby-traps left in the area by the Japanese.

All these happenings caused anxiety, but the worst "hazard" of all was the weather. Two days before the eclipse a flare-up of sunspot activity created a series of severe radio storms, thereby disrupting the broadcast of special time signals on which the expeditions were depending for the accurate filming of all stages of the eclipse. At various sites last-minute weather reports were reasonably favourable, but at "zero" hour the unpredictable happened.

Three of the teams whose weather hopes had been high reported negative results, because of bad weather; the fourth, "shooting" the eclipse through a driving snowstorm, reported doubtful results; the fifth reported good results; the sixth (the Rebun Jima team), having seen nothing of the sun for weeks, and whose latest pre-eclipse report promised no results, achieved a miracle at the last moment, when the weather suddenly cleared, and "shot" the sun under ideal conditions.

Above the Clouds

Most spectacular results of all, however, are expected from the two specially-equipped Super-Fortresses which successfully photographed the eclipse from the air over the Aleutian Islands; Scientific problems set up by a "moving platform" had been overcome by the development of Short Range Navigation, which enables the positions of airborne planes to be determined with great accuracy.

Final results of the observations will enable scientists to say if the earth is a true sphere, and will also prove invaluable in making more accurate charts and maps.

WEATHER BALLOON



This balloon, demonstrated at Great Malvern, carries in a lightweight container a miniature radio transmitter. It ascends to a height of 75,000 feet and every 15 seconds transmits details of pressure, humidity, and so on, from which the meteorologists prepare their forecasts. When the balloon eventually bursts the instruments come to earth by parachute.

CHILDREN OF THE EMBASSY

Peeps Through a Window in Washington

CAROLINE and Alison Franks have arrived at a big house on Massachusetts Avenue in Washington, where they are to live with their mother and father, Sir Oliver and Lady Franks. They have been living in a rambling old house in Oxford, where Sir Oliver was Provost of Queen's College. Now he is Britain's new Ambassador in America, and Caroline, who is eight, and her three-year-old sister are exploring all the exciting mysteries of a house itself only 18 years old.

Anyone walking down Massachusetts Avenue would know that it was the home of a British family. With its chimneys standing up among the trees, its red brick, its little pepper-pot ornaments, it has all the simple dignity which its architect, Sir Edwin Lutyens, liked to give to his country houses.

The Architect's Surprise

But in designing the British Embassy Sir Edwin had one special surprise for any children who might one day live there. He built a lovely, winding staircase in Queen Anne style for the Ambassador's guests to walk up and be received at the top. He knew that the staircase would be used mostly in the evening, when the Embassy children would be going to bed; and he put in a small window on the staircase so that they could peep through and see the guests—and especially the lovely dresses. Caroline and Alison Franks will be the first little children of a British Ambassador in Washington to peep through that window.

Sir Oliver Franks, who is only 43 and has already helped to create through the Marshall Plan much of the practical vision which will carry American aid to the stricken countries of Europe, goes to this all-important post of British Ambassador in Washington with the good wishes of all. The peeps which his daughters will get as they look through their window will mostly be of a great people who are ready to be friends to all the world.

Mail For the Islands

WHILE a piper in the Pass of Balmaha made the surrounding mountainsides ring with the strains of The Road to the Isles, the small motor-boat Lady Jean sailed out from Balmaha recently to carry the first delivery of mail to the inhabitants of the five islands of Loch Lomond.

The five islands concerned have music in their very names—Inchtavannach, Inchlonaig, Inchcrum, Inchmurrin, and Inchfad—and four of them are partly farmed. Previously the residents had to collect their letters and parcels at Arden, Balmaha, and Luss; but now the little Lady Jean, the smallest mailboat in Britain, proudly bears the Royal Mail pennant round the islands twice a week.

THE EGG TREE?



These are not eggs growing on a tree, but eggshells placed there by a farmer of Puerto Rico to scare lizards that destroy crops.

WHERE AMERICA STANDS TODAY

WHERE do we stand with America? Where does America stand herself? These two important questions are being asked over and over again, not only in this country but in many countries in all parts of the world. Let us therefore consider some aspects of these questions in detail.

Nineteen-forty-eight is an election year in the United States, and by the end of the year America will have chosen her 34th President. Who will be the next President of the United States it is impossible to say. The only thing which is regarded as certain is that the Democratic party will support Mr Truman. In the Republican Party the situation is by no means clear, for several important personalities are vying to become the Republican candidate for the Presidency. Later this month we shall definitely know who will oppose Mr Truman.

Now, though the political fight in America is already intense, it is worth noting that it is about problems of internal politics that the citizens of the United States disagree. These questions are mostly about taxation, labour laws, and similar problems.

A Two-Party Policy

But on matters of foreign policy most Americans stand firm. This means that there are unlikely to be major changes in American foreign policy no matter who wins the elections. The Americans call it a "bi-partisan," that is, a two-party (Democratic and Republican) policy. Bi-partisan policy indicates that the great effort of the European Recovery Programme will in all probability continue; it will also mean continued support of efforts made by the West European countries to organise defence and economic co-operation.

It is also important for us Europeans to know something about the economic position of

the United States. We need not be reminded that so closely has the Western European economy become interwoven with that of America that our prosperity is impossible without the prosperity of the United States.

Expanding Production

It is fortunate for Western Europe—indeed, for the world at large—that America has, so far, avoided the post-war slump which has so frequently been predicted by many of her friends and enemies. It is true that prices have risen very considerably and that the workers' wages have not always kept pace with them, but, on the whole, American industrial production has been expanding considerably.

In 1939 the U.S. produced 52 million tons of steel; last year it turned out 84 million tons. Coal production rose in the same period from 394 million to 619 million tons. The electric power production was nearly doubled, too. There are more people working in the U.S. today than at any time of its history, and at higher wages than ever before. These are the highlights of the American economic situation. On the other hand, there is no doubt that there are also shadows. Strikes, the fear of unemployment and of an economic crisis are also present there.

The Americans, however, are great optimists. They have great confidence in their way of life, in their industrial power and, last but not least, in what they call their good luck. This, they believe, should help them to overcome the present or any future world crisis.

Meet John Holland of New Zealand

ONE of the members of the New Zealand Olympic Team is a young man who will take every opportunity of meeting British boys and girls in their schools. He is John Macfarlane Holland of the Auckland University College Athletic Club, champion quarter-mile hurdler of New Zealand.

John Holland, who is six feet three inches and weighs over 12 stone, was 21 last December. He has been teaching general subjects for more than a year at Auckland Primary Schools, but his ambition is to specialise in physical education.

In New Zealand John has won seventeen hurdle races, holding the national championship for two years now. His best time for the 440 hurdles is 53.45 seconds. He won the Auckland championship this year by 45

yards, and the Dominion title in Dunedin by more than 20 yards. He is, of course, deeply conscious of his lack of experience in international athletics; but friends who have watched him prepare himself in almost Spartan fashion over the last two years are certain that there will be no lack of effort on his part.

Like all New Zealanders, John Holland will try to find time to visit the parts of Britain where the elders of his family lived be-



Shocks All Round

IN Peking, not long ago, a coolie accidentally hit an overhead electric cable with his bamboo pole. It caused a short circuit which burnt a policeman's clothes, gave shocks to women having permanent waves, and burnt out hundreds of meters. The damage was estimated at £8750.

South Africa's Choice

MANY people in our Commonwealth, and indeed throughout the world, have felt saddened and dismayed by the defeat of General Smuts's United Party, in the general election for a new South African Parliament, in which General Smuts lost his own seat. The Nationalist Party, led by Dr Malan, secured five more seats than General Smuts's Party, though 123,000 fewer votes.

Thus General Smuts's Party, which had been in power for 15 years, becomes the Opposition.

Dr Malan is known to be in favour of taking South Africa out of the British Commonwealth and making it a republic; but he gave an undertaking, before the election, that a Nationalist victory would not be taken as a mandate for carrying out this policy.

The election, therefore, was not fought on this issue, but chiefly on General Smuts's policy toward the native peoples of South Africa. This policy is aimed at cautiously raising the status of the Natives and the Indians. The Nationalists are opposed to this.

"The Old Man," as General Smuts's followers affectionately call him, has received a setback, but the inspiration that this great Commonwealth Minister has given the world can never fade.

GREAT INVENTOR OF OUR TIME

AIR COMMODORE FRANK WHITTLE, who invented the jet aircraft-engine, has been given by the Government £100,000, tax-free, as a reward for his pioneer work on jet propulsion. Yet he had not asked for a penny because he felt that as a serving officer in the R.A.F. it would not be proper to do so.

Whittle's name will go down to history among those of the great inventors of all time. His invention gave Britain the lead in this new branch of aeronautics which has already revolutionised speed in the air.

However, "It is one thing to have an idea . . ." the President of the Royal Aeronautical Society said of him recently. "It is still another to have the tenacity of purpose to drive through in face of discouraging opposition. Whittle—whose name in the annals of engineering comes after those of Watt, Stephenson, and Parsons only for reasons of chronology or alphabetical order—had all these things."

Frank Whittle, who is 41, joined the R.A.F. as a boy apprentice when he was 15, and when he was 21 worked out his first ideas for jet propulsion.

Malcolm Makes His Bow

MANY enthusiastic young cricketers must have dreamed of taking Don Bradman's wicket, and they will quite understand 19-year-old Malcolm Hilton's remark—"I was just tickled to death"—after he had bowled the great Australian.

It happened in the first innings of the match between Lancashire and the Australians, when Malcolm's slow left-arm bowling was responsible for dismissing four of the batsmen, Don Bradman losing his wicket after scoring only eleven.

In the second innings, too, Malcolm secured Bradman's dismissal.

WORLD NEWS REEL

FLAT RATE. At Irun (Spain) a whole floor of flats was built in 48 hours.

The water buffalo in Siam's rice areas are gradually being replaced by tractors.

Tree-killing moths in Sweden have been sprayed from helicopters.

Wheat and rice are now to be grown in former opium fields in China.

Mr Mackenzie King, premier with record long service, does not intend to continue as leader of the Government in the next session of the Canadian Parliament.

The Australian premiere of Sir Laurence Olivier's new film, *Hamlet*, is to be held at Melbourne on June 11. Sir Laurence, who is in Australia, will probably attend.

The Gold Medal of the Royal Society has been presented to Professor Frank M. Burnet, at Canberra. He is the first Australian so honoured, the award being made for his research into disease viruses.

WORLD LABOUR. At the 31st session of the International Labour Conference, opening in San Francisco on June 17, the British Government representatives will be led by Mr Isaacs. Employers will be represented by Sir John Forbes Watson, Director, British Employers' Confederation, and the workers by Mr A. Roberts, of the T.U.C. General Council.

HOME NEWS REEL

RESEARCH. The Scott Polar Research Institute of Cambridge has helped in planning eight major expeditions for this summer. They will go to the Arctic, Antarctic, the Alps, and Scandinavia to carry out scientific research.

Claiming to be Britain's oldest working miner, Mr Percy Hall, aged 83, still works underground at North Pit, Blackwood, Monmouthshire.

The 23,000-acre Cobham Estate is to be bought by Rochester Council for £100,000.

SPEEDY TOYS. Jet-propelled toys have been invented by two Admiralty scientists. A miniature jet engine drives toy motor-cars at 30 m.p.h. and will keep a toy plane flying for 30 minutes.

At Thetford, Norfolk, a Bronze Age handmill for grinding corn has been unearthed.

Three officials from Stockholm Tramways are studying London's Underground system.

BEST EVER. During the first quarter of this year Britain exported 200,000 tons of machinery, the highest amount on record.

Charles Darwin's log book, describing the voyage of the *Beagle* to South America in 1834-1836, fetched £270 at a recent London auction.

YOUTH NEWS REEL

JOINED FORCES. The Salvation Army Life-Saving Scouts are now affiliated to the Boy Scouts Association. They will continue to wear a distinctive badge and to use the Salvation Army flag.

In celebration of their Diamond Jubilee the Enfield Battalion of the Boys' Brigade held a Review and Sports meeting in the town park which was witnessed by 10,000 spectators.

With the slogan "Odd job, one bob," Scouts in Bromley, Kent, have been doing odd jobs to earn money for camp equipment.

BEETLE MONEY. Dutch schoolchildren at Neer, Limburg, recently collected 500,000 Colorado beetles in a few days. They had been offered by the authorities about 10s for every 3600 beetles.

In Queensland's black-soil plains, land that has never before been cultivated is being ploughed at the rate of 300 acres a day in order to grow food for Britain. 25,000 acres is the target.

"Disabled ex-Servicemen" are making new furniture for Government House, Wellington, New Zealand, in preparation for the stay of the King and Queen and Princess Margaret.

It is hoped to establish a University of Malaya by October this year. It is proposed that Raffles College and King Edward VII College of Medicine, Singapore, should amalgamate to form its nucleus.

TONS OF TEARS. Britain has agreed to pay £20 a ton for the first onions ever to be shipped commercially from Australia.

In Malta's budget, Income Tax is introduced for the first time. The tax will come into effect next January on incomes over £240 a year.

A *Gloster Meteor* jet-propelled plane recently flew from London to Ankara, Turkey, in flying time computed at four hours 42 minutes, about the time it takes to go by train from London to Cardiff.

People at Henley-on-Thames have been offered free seeds to grow flowers in window-boxes for the Olympic regatta.

SLIMMER SOLDIERS. When altering pre-war scarlet uniforms to be worn by the Grenadier Guards, it was found that Guardsmen today have smaller waists than pre-war Guardsmen.

The G.P.O. advise all senders of soft fruit to pack it in tins with tight lids securely tied, the string crossing the lids in two directions.

The Ministry of Supply's School of Electronics was opened recently at an exhibition at the Telecommunications Research Establishment at Great Malvern.

Every railway employee of British Railways is to be allowed one free journey a year for himself, his wife, and dependent children to any destination in the country.

Women are to be appointed for the first time as Customs officers in Britain.

NEW TOWN. A proposal to establish a new town for about 50,000 people in the Pitsea-Laindon area of Essex is to be discussed at a meeting between the Minister of Town and Country Planning and the local authorities on June 15.

TARGET. By organising dances and whist drives, and by other activities, the 5th Chichester (St George's) Scout Group have in three years reached their target of £1000 to provide a new headquarters.

General Dwight D. Eisenhower has accepted membership of the National Executive Board of the Boy Scouts of America.

Ten acres of woodland at Box Hill, Surrey, have been presented to the Epsom and Leatherhead Boy Scouts Association by Lady Katharine Warburg.



A Pageant of a Thousand Years

From June 21 to June 26, St Albans, Hertfordshire, will hold a pageant portraying the history of the city during the past ten centuries. Here we see some of the boys of St Albans School rehearsing in their colourful costumes, with the cathedral in the background.

Re-Discovering Australia

Nor long ago 94 Dutch immigrants arrived at Perth, Australia; 40 of them are young Dutch farmers and the other 54 are mostly ex-Servicemen and their wives. These settlers will be followed by groups of 50 from Holland at regular intervals.

The arrival of these new Dutch Australians reminds us of Holland's close associations with the earliest history of white Australia. Probably the first white men to set foot in Australia were Dutchmen, and the CN related not long ago how in 1616 Dirk Hartog landed on the island that bears his name and nailed his inscribed plate to a post.

For many years after, most of the explorers of the mysterious new land were Dutchmen, and today Arnhem Land commemorates the voyage of a ship thus named which, with the Pera, explored the Gulf of Carpentaria in 1623. Other famous Dutchmen who sailed round Australia's coasts were: Pool, who in 1629 went to the Gulf of Carpentaria; Nuyts, who sailed along the southern

coasts and has left his name in Nuyt's Archipelago; De Witt; and Pelsaert, who was wrecked on the western coast and who brought back to Europe the first description of a kangaroo.

In 1642 Tasman discovered Tasmania, which he called Van Dieman's Land in honour of the Governor of Batavia in the Dutch East Indies. He actually hoisted the Dutch flag there, but his sailors brought back such awe-inspiring accounts of the wildness of the country and of the giants which, they believed, inhabited it that Holland never attempted to occupy the island, and so her claim to it fell into abeyance.

By 1665 the Dutch had rough charts of almost the whole of the western coast of Australia and had given the name of New Holland to the mainland behind.

Holland, however, did not carry on the work of these pioneers, and in 1788 the first British colony was established at Sydney.

Shipbuilding Under Cover

CLYDESIDE is taking the lead in making an age-old dream of shipbuilders come true.

Much loss of time in bad weather could be saved if only ships were built under cover. Small vessels are constructed under a roof in one Clyde yard, but it is at John Brown's famous Clydebank yard that the first attempt to solve the weather problem is being made in a big way.

A huge enclosed shed is now under construction, inside which it is intended to fabricate large ships' sections, which will then be hoisted by cranes through a sliding roof for transfer to the building berths.

This means that only the job of "stitching" the fabricated sections together will be performed in the open.

SUFFOLK LANDMARKS

YEARS ago there were many windmills adding charm to the Suffolk countryside; but comparatively few remain and the number still in repairable condition is diminishing.

Concerned at the position, the East Suffolk Planning Committee have decided to take steps to preserve one of each type. Saxtead Green Mill, near Framlingham, has been chosen as an example of a post mill, Buttrums Mill, Woodbridge, as a tower mill, and Herringfleet Marsh Mill, by Lowestoft, as a smock mill.

Many Happy Returns!

JUNE 12 will be a great day for members of the Girls' Training Corps, when more than 2000 performers, from units all over the British Isles, meet at Wembley to celebrate their sixth birthday, their guest of honour being the Princess Royal.

This is the day the girls have been working so hard for. A pipe band from Scotland will play and a choir of 400 will sing; there will be P.T. by 200 girls from all parts of the country, and competitive games played between six regional teams and a composite team from Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. Of particular interest will be the series of dances ranging from

THE WIGHTMAN CUP

The Wightman Cup Competition, which begins on Saturday, June 12, and is restricted to women's teams representing Britain and America, was instituted in 1923. The Americans, playing "at home" at Forest Hills, were victorious then, and the British team have gained the trophy only four times since.

Wightman Cup matches are played in alternate years in each country, and this summer it is Britain's turn to stage the game—at Wimbledon, 'Mecca of all lawn-tennis players.

A Double Birthday

A DOUBLE party will be held shortly when both the Erith Belle, the first motor-boat to work on the Thames, and her owner, Mr Jim Coles, celebrate their 70th birthdays. The Belle, originally a steamboat, and Mr Coles still go out in all weathers.

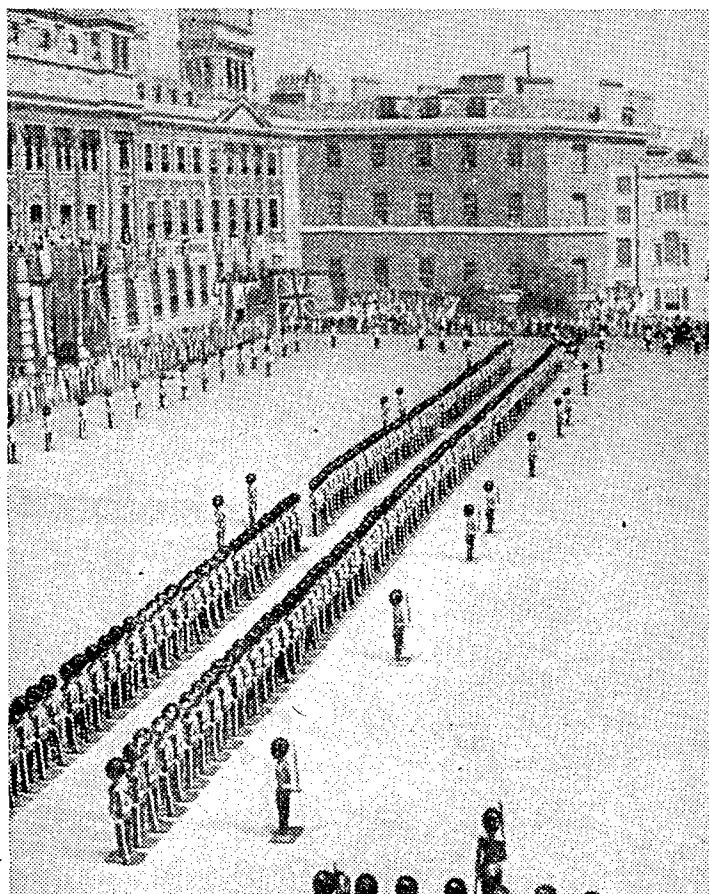
Mr Coles's proudest boast is that he saved St Paul's. This occurred during the blitz on London when he was in charge of the first fire-float to reach the blazing City where hundreds of firemen were desperately battling to put out the fires which threatened to destroy the Cathedral. For two days and nights he supplied the fire-engines, pumping water at the rate of 1500 gallons a minute.

Another fact of which Mr Coles is justifiably proud is that hundreds of boys have learned their seamanship aboard the Belle, for Mr Coles is also the Assistant Commissioner of the local branch of the Sea Scouts.

Water as a British Export

FRESH water would seem a fitting export from Britain, we usually have too much of it. Actually a cargo of water was exported not long ago. It went to the island of Curaçao in the West Indies, which has been suffering from a shortage of water.

Britain's traditional summer liquid was carried in the tanker Varand, which for 21 years has carried oil to this country. During the war she brought many cargoes of aviation spirit here. Her tanks having been cleaned, she was able to take back some of our gentle rain to the thirsty island of Curaçao.



Toy Soldiers on Parade

This week's great military spectacle of Trooping the Colour on the Horse Guards Parade is here represented with remarkable realism in a display by a British toymaking firm.

THE OLD VIC REOPENS

AFTER eight years of inactivity the Old Vic in Waterloo Road has reopened with a performance by the students of the Old Vic Theatre School—young actors and actresses upholding high traditions.

The Old Vic was first opened as the Royal Coburg Theatre in 1818, but in 1880 it became the Royal Victoria Coffee Music Hall, under the management of Miss Emma Conns, whose niece, Miss Lilian Baylis, became acting manager in 1898. The theatre established a world-wide reputation for high-class performances of Shakespeare and other classical drama at a modest price.

Conventicle of the Cameronians

IN commemoration of the raising of the Cameronians, or Scottish Rifles, in 1689, to fight for William III against James II, the annual regimental Conventicle was held recently at Douglas, Lanarkshire. Originally the regiment consisted entirely of Scottish Covenanters who used to hold religious meetings in lonely places of the hills, in defiance of James II who disliked the Presbyterian form of religion. At these conventicles the Covenanters always carried weapons, for they never knew when they were going to be surprised by the redcoats.

In memory of this the detachment of Cameronians present at this year's conventicle exercised the regiment's privilege of appearing at divine worship armed with rifles, while the approaches were guarded by armed sentries.

STAMP NEWS

SWEDEN will issue a special set of stamps on June 16 in honour of connection with King Gustav's 90th birthday. They will be sold with a surcharge of 10 ore for King Gustav's Jubilee Fund for Swedish Youth.

INDIA has an airmail stamp to commemorate the inauguration of India's external Air Service between Bombay and London. It depicts a Constellation aircraft.

POLAND has issued a stamp commemorating an incident in the war. The design shows a Jew and Jewess in the Warsaw Ghetto Revolt.

THE US are issuing a special stamp in honour of the four heroic chaplains who sacrificed their lives in the sinking of SS Dorchester in the Atlantic in February 1943.

H. R. HOLMES, Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, has been appointed Curator of the Nation's stamp collections at the British Museum.

FOUR new names will be added to the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists at the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain in Bournemouth this week: A. Brun (France), H. R. Harmer (England), Dr J. H. Harvey Pirie (South Africa), and S. Graveson (England).

HISTORIC TRENT BRIDGE

THE first Test Match between England and Australia begins on June 10 at Trent Bridge, headquarters of the Nottinghamshire County Cricket Club.

This historic ground possesses one of the most perfect wickets in the country; indeed, some critics consider that it is too perfect for the batsmen. It was not always so, however. In the early years of the last century, the ground was just a rough meadow adjoining the old Trent Bridge Inn. The landlord was William Clarke, a sportsman to his finger-tips, who, with visions of cricket becoming more and more popular, turned his meadow into a cricket ground. It was opened on May 28, 1838.

Sheep on the Pitch

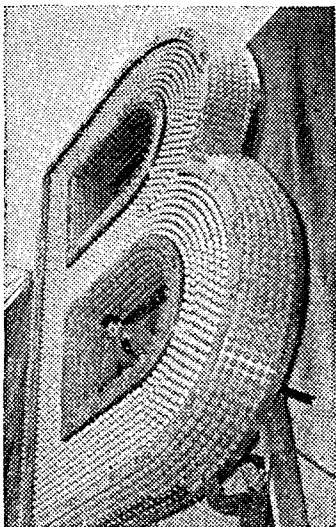
Trent Bridge must have been a strange ground in those days. The first cricketers who used it had to drive sheep and cattle from the pitch before they could begin play. But the sheep were there, of course, to keep the grass short, for there were no mowers in those days. There were no rollers, either, so the ground must have been quite bumpy!

William Clarke, who became known as the "Father of Nottinghamshire Cricket" is commemorated by a bronze plaque on the big main gates of the ground. In one corner of the ground is the stump of an elm known as "George Parr's Tree," preserved as a memorial to a great-hearted Notts batsman who hit a ball right over it many years ago. In the pavilion, too, is an old cricket bat, black with age. It was made from an oak pile which formed part of the original Trent Bridge and which had been under water for nearly 1000 years. The bat was used by one of the earliest cricketers to play at Trent Bridge.

A Large Parish

ONE of Australia's most travelled men must surely be Mr R. A. Lyons, 23-year-old flying missionary. Mr Lyons was a pilot in the Royal Australian Air Force during the war and he has turned his training to good stead. His patrol area, which is the largest in Australia, is 170,000 square miles. He is able to visit towns and stations in his area once every three months.

B For Bulbs



These men are working on a new electric sign on Broadway, New York, the largest in the world. The four-letter name in it contains 14,000 bulbs.

June 12, 1948



All Together

These boys were caught by the camera in mid-air as they were making a concerted dive into the Thames at Runnymede.

Jupiter and His Moons

BY THE C N ASTRONOMER

THE great planet Jupiter is now coming into the late evening sky after an unusually long absence. This has been due to the planet's low *declination*—that is, due to the same reason that the Sun remains low in the sky in winter.

Jupiter now appears a little way to the left of Antares, the giant reddish star of Scorpio, which, together with Jupiter, may be readily recognised low in the south-east sky soon after 11 p.m. The star-map shows their present relative positions, while the arrow shows the direction



and the extent to which Jupiter will appear to travel towards Antares in the next six weeks, during which time Jupiter will continue to rise earlier in the evening and will become more in evidence.

Jupiter will be at his nearest to us for this year on Tuesday June 15, when his distance will be 395 million miles. The next few weeks will therefore be the best for observation of his cloud-belts and satellite phenomena, which include transits, eclipses of the moons, and their occultations by Jupiter's great sphere. This applies to his four principal moons—Io, Europa, Ganymede, and Callisto—which may be seen easily through a small telescope of only two inches aperture, the remaining seven moons being only perceptible through powerful telescopes.

THREE UNCOMMON PETS

THE usual pets in our homes are dogs and cats, or perhaps a canary, as they do not need a great deal of attention. Sometimes, however, we get news of some very strange pets.

Mr L. Skeel takes his pet shopping with him in Chelmsford, and at first people stared, amazed, for his pet is a fox-cub! The cub is quite a familiar sight now, and it seems to like its walk and the children who insist on stroking it.

Mrs E. Jefferies of Purley, Surrey, has an even stranger pet—Lesley, a turkey! Last year Mrs Jefferies bought an egg, out

of which came Lesley. Although intended for the Christmas dinner, Lesley is now an established member of the Jefferies' household. She goes for a walk on a lead and enjoys a drink of tea or coffee, but not cocoa! Right from South-West Africa has come news of another uncommon pet. A woman farmer of Okasie has a very useful monkey that helps her on the farm by guarding a herd of goats. It drives the goats from the kraal to the veld in the morning, and at night brings them home, riding on one of the goats.

Seeing the Satellites

Ganymede's distance from Jupiter averages 664,000 miles, while that of Callisto averages 1,167,000 miles; thus we can understand why we cannot hope to see without a telescope either Io or Europa, which are respectively only 261,000 and 415,000 miles from Jupiter, for though both are between fifth and sixth magnitude they appear too near to the brilliant planet. Very powerful binoculars with high magnification might reveal all four, under favourable circumstances, on the night of June 15, when they will be placed on the left or east of Jupiter, and in their proper order—Io, Europa, Ganymede, and Callisto. After an interval of about a fortnight they will again appear in the same order.

G. F. M.

The Editor's Table

COMMONWEALTH CITIZEN

A NEW name is about to take its place in the ranks of honoured titles. A Government amendment to the British Nationality Bill proposes that any British subject, if he wishes, may describe himself as a Commonwealth Citizen. It is a name with a fine, bold ring.

A Roman had no prouder title than his citizenship of the great Empire centred on the Eternal City. He saluted the acknowledged mistress of the known world when he signed himself as one of her sons, whether he was a dweller in the desert of North Africa, or a cultured senator in Rome itself. And Commonwealth Citizen is a title which similarly will denote proud membership of a living fellowship which has grown out of the daring and devotion of the British people.

If Commonwealth Citizen is adopted by the nations of Britain, Canada, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, India, and Pakistan, a new stage will be reached in what Field-Marshal Smuts has called the "human mission" of the British people. For Commonwealth Citizen surely betokens the dawn of mankind's greatest dream and most buoyant hope—the Commonwealth of the World.

There is much in a name. The word "British" until now has been a precious essential to the word "Commonwealth." But already the bounds of this group of living nations extend beyond the sway of Britain, and nations of the east, of their own free will, are coming into the Commonwealth, attracted by the freedom and independence of its associated peoples. They are creating a new Commonwealth whose citizens will be the fore-runners of the greater Commonwealth as the family of mankind grows into closer unity.

To live as partners but remain independent; to work in harmony but agree to differ; to respect justice and truth above all else; and to carry out the mission of Good Neighbourhood in the world—these will be the mark of the Commonwealth Citizen, loyal to his own land, but never deviating from the duties of his greater citizenship. He will live as if the World Commonwealth were already established, and will work eagerly for the day of its appearing.

The New Moon

IN the uttermost waste of desert sky
Grows a star;
And over it, visible spirit of dew,
Ah, stir not, speak not, hold your breath,
Or surely the miracle vanisheth—
The new moon, tranced in unspeakable blue.

James Russell Lowell

ICELAND'S WARM HEART

THE people of Iceland have given, in money and kind, a contribution equal to about £1 for every man, woman, and child in the country, for the United Nations Appeal for Children. Dr Aake Ordning, the Director of the Appeal, broadcast a special message of thanks to Iceland for this fine achievement. All the money collected there is going to help children of other countries, none being kept back for use in Iceland itself. It is a truly generous gesture from a little nation with a great heart!

A Friend Indeed

THE people of Britain have lost a friend in Sir George Newman who recently passed on at the age of 77. He devoted his life to raising the standards of public health and was Chief Medical Officer to the Ministry of Health from 1919 to 1935, and of the Board of Education from 1907 to 1935. He laboured unceasingly to improve and unify the national health services, and he used his literary gifts to write a number of books on the subject. The decrease in the death-rate of babies is largely due to his work.

We can, perhaps, find the secret of his life of service in the fact that he was a member of the Society of Friends (Quakers), and his main hobby was to edit, anonymously, the Friends' Quarterly Review, which he did for 40 years.

Sir George Newman also did much work for the Adult School movement. When the First World War came he took a leading part in organising the Friends' Ambulance Service.

He was a friend to his fellow men in a very real sense.

JUST AN IDEA

As Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote, *The great thing in this world is not so much where we stand as in what direction we are moving.*

Under the Ec



PETER PUCK WANTS TO KNOW

If doctors are pain-taking people

BRITAIN's trade agreement with Brazil falls into two parts. Ought to have been written on stronger paper.

THERE has been no change in policemen's uniforms for 50 years. Must have been arrested.

FOREIGNERS visit Britain to study its way of life. But don't want to get in the way.

MATCHSTICKS were used for knitting in a competition. With striking effect.

WE should speak as we think, says a writer. Or, better still, think before we speak.

A Building With a Soul

NOT long ago the Speaker of the House of Commons laid the foundation stone of the new Chamber of the House of Commons which will arise in place of the one destroyed by bombs.

It was an inspiring occasion, this beginning of a new building which, as the Speaker said, "all the world will recognise as the home of liberty, the very citadel of a free democracy."

The Prime Minister reminded the world that the House of Commons is far more than a pile of stones. "The House of Commons is not a building," he said. "It is a living fellowship renewed through the centuries, changing its membership, but always in essence the same."

Mr Churchill, too, spoke of this spiritual reality: "The House of Commons is a living and deathless entity which survived the tests and hazards of war."

Men of good will everywhere will repeat, with heartfelt sincerity, the Speaker's prayer after he had declared the foundation stone laid: "God bless the new House of Commons."

THE NEW SCHOOLS

AN exhibition of the design of new schools at the Royal Institute of British Architects, London, has been giving visitors an inspiring glimpse of the shape of schools to come. Models, plans, and sketches illustrated over 40 new schools, all of which have been designed and approved since 1945 and all of which are being built, or are about to be built.

It is heartening to see how architects have been co-operating with education authorities in the task of designing the new schools necessary to carry out the great plans of the 1944 Education Act.

We shall all pray that the good work may go on apace, so that many more of our young folk, before they go out into life, may gain the benefit of healthy and cheerful school surroundings.

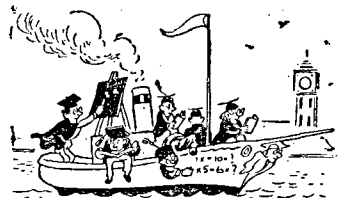
Litor's Table

PARIS has 18 daily papers against London's 12. Wonder what they have against them.

A WOMAN who has returned to industry thinks you get narrow staying at home. Some people get fat.

BRITAIN is sending two tons of cough sweets to Johannesburg. Not to be sneezed at.

SCHOOLCHILDREN have been writing essays on personal thrift. One boy thought it meant saving yourself trouble.



SOME London scholars are having a cruise on the Thames. On a new sort of scholarship.

THINGS SAID

IT is worth while today to look back to the ancient guilds, in which each in his own profession was not playing for his own ends but the success of the guild, putting God and man first and self a long way last.

The Archbishop of Canterbury

THE hospital must always remain a guest house.

Lord Inman

THIS is the greatest age in history. How I wish I were 18.

President Truman to students

DOCTORS should use simple English. . . . Disabilities or conditions that are described in ten syllable words can, in themselves, produce permanent invalidism.

Sir Reginald Watson-Jones

THE salvation of the Commonwealth must be the development of its parts and a redistribution of the population.

Prime Minister of S Rhodesia

The Cloud

I BRING fresh showers for the thirsting flowers,
From the seas and the streams;
I bear light shade for the leaves
when laid

In their noonday dreams.
From my wings are shaken the
dews that waken

The sweet buds every one,
When rocked to rest on their
mother's breast,

As she dances about the sun.
I wield the flail of the lashing
hail,

And whiten the green plains
under;
And then again I dissolve it in
And laugh as I pass in thunder.

I sift the snow on the mountains
below,
And their great pines groan
And all the night tis my pillow
white,

While I sleep in the arms of the
Sublime on the towers of my
skiey bowers,

Lightning my pilot sits;
In a cavern under is fettered the
thunder,

It struggles and howls at fits.

Shelley

ELIA RETIRES

I CAME home for ever on Tuesday in last week. The incomprehensibility of my condition overwhelmed me. It was like passing from life into Eternity. Every year to be as long as three, i.e. to have three times as much real time, time that is my own, in it! I wandered about thinking I was happy, but feeling I was not. But that tumultuousness is passing off, and I begin to understand the nature of the gift. Holidays, even the annual month were always uneasy joys: their conscious fugitiveness—the craving after making the most of them. Now, when all is holiday, there are no holidays. I can sit at home in rain or shine without a restless impulse for walkings. I am daily steadying, and shall soon find it as natural to me to be my own master, as it has been irksome to have had a master.

Charles Lamb in a letter to Wordsworth

The Odd Little Man From Odcombe

AMONG the treasures on view at the Exhibition of British Life in Paris, which the C N described recently, is a photograph of the title page of a rare old book dealing with one of the queerest Englishmen who ever visited Paris. This was Thomas Coryate, son of a Somerset rector, born about 1577.

Coryate, a queer mixture of traveller and buffoon, was probably the person who introduced the use of forks into England. He was also the first Englishman to undertake a walking tour of the Continent and write a book about it.

He was a born jester, with odd-shaped features which made people laugh; but he liked being laughed at and became a sort of privileged buffoon at the Court of James I—the butt of the courtiers for whose taunts, however, he always had a witty reply. An old writer tells us that sweetmeats and Coryate made up the last course at all Court entertainments.

Charitable Footpads

Yet all the time he was dreaming of travelling in foreign lands, and soon after the death of his father in 1607 he went to Paris and thence, mostly on foot, journeyed through Italy, Switzerland, and Germany. He had only one shirt to his back and one pair of shoes to his feet. Near Baden he was beset by armed robbers, but his wit saved the little money in his purse. He snatched off his hat, bowed, and begged in a whining voice—and was rewarded by the puzzled footpads!

Returning to England he wrote the first travel book in our language, calling it: "Coryats Crudities, hastily gobbled up in five moneths travells."

At first no bookseller would publish his novel book, so Tom set about persuading eminent literary men and wits to write verses about it, succeeding so well that over 60 of them vied with each other in writing mock heroic verses, poking fun at Tom Coryate. Ben Jonson himself edited this strange combination of satiric poetry and really interesting descriptions of foreign places, and the book, which also included some verse written by the author's father, and ran to some 800 pages, was published in 1611. Illustrated with pictures of the comical scrapes Tom had got himself into during his travels, it became very popular.

He was soon yearning to go globe-trotting again, and in 1612 went to his native village of Odcombe and delivered a farewell address at the market cross. Then he left in the church the shoes in which he had walked from Venice. They were still hanging there 100 years later.

This time Coryate's travels were on a more ambitious scale. He sailed to Constantinople, visited Greece, Asia Minor, and Cairo; then he went to Lebanon, accompanied a caravan to Mesopotamia, and from there adventured through Persia to India. At Agra, where he was welcomed by a little colony of English merchants, he managed to get himself presented to the Great Mogul and was able to make an oration in Persian to him. The title page at present on view in Paris belongs to this period of Coryate's life and shows him riding on an elephant.

Adventurous Tom was never again to see his homeland. He fell sick at Surat and died there in 1617.

Young Tennis Stars

IN the quarter-finals of the European section of the Davis Cup competition Denmark's two-man team to meet Italy will be the youngest to play in the competition since it started in 1900.

The team consists of 17-year-old Kurt Neilson and his partner, Torbun Uhrich, who is 19.

Kurt is still at school studying engineering, but he is granted holidays to represent his country in important matches and championships. It was in the French championships held recently that Kurt met Britain's No 1 player, Tony Mottram. He won the first two sets but the greater experience of the older man told in the end and Mottram won after a long tussle.

Both the Danish players know that they still have a long way to go before they will rank among the world's best, but they are determined one day to be right at the top.



Long Notes

These 12-foot Alp-horns, used by cowherds in the mountains, were sounded at the Swiss Folklore Festival in London.

THE GIFTED NASMYTHS

A FASCINATING exhibition of the works of nine members of the Nasmyth family, opened by the Saltire Society in Edinburgh, is a reminder that there have been few families more remarkable.

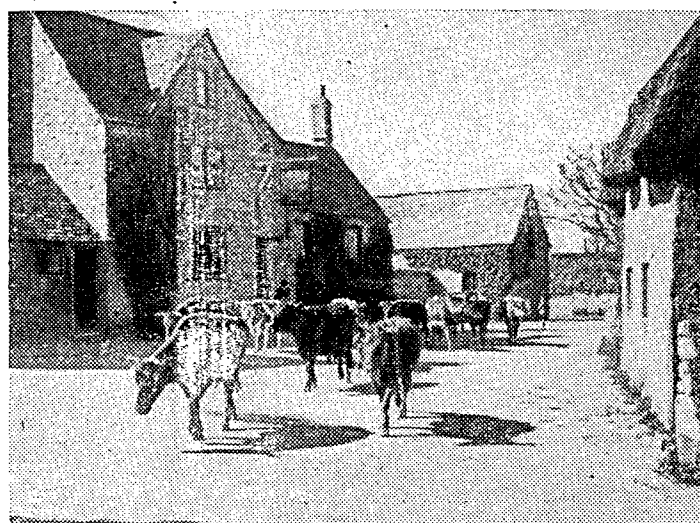
Alexander Nasmyth, the father of a gifted family of ten children, was a well-known portrait and landscape painter in Edinburgh. He started in a small way by painting coats-of-arms on the nobility's carriages; but Allan Ramsay discerned his ability and took the young artist under his wing. Later, Nasmyth made the acquaintance of Raeburn and Sir Walter Scott, and also painted what has become the most celebrated portrait of Robert Burns. In addition he showed his versatility by designing parks and elaborate ornamental gardens, inventing the steam rivet, and assisting in the plans for laying out the New Town of Edinburgh.

The Hammer Man

Eight of Nasmyth's ten children inherited his talent for painting, but the most famous of the whole family was, of course, James Nasmyth, the inventor of the steam hammer. Perhaps the first indication of James' aptitude for mechanical invention was the small working steam-engine for grinding his father's painting colours; he constructed this when he was only 17.

Curiously enough, James Nasmyth almost lost the credit for his chief invention. In 1839 engineers were faced with the difficult task of forging an enormous iron paddle-shaft for the steamship Great Britain. The problem was brought to the notice of Nasmyth, and in half an hour he had sketched the main outlines of his steam hammer. Then it was decided that the Great Britain should be driven by a screw propeller, and Nasmyth put the project of the steam hammer on one side.

Imagine his surprise and indignation when he visited Creusot, in France, three years later, and found a steam hammer which incorporated all the details of his first sketch actually working there. The British inventor had rather unwisely shown his sketch to several people, and an unscrupulous foreign engineer had copied the design. When he returned to England the first thing Nasmyth did was to patent his invention, which was adopted by the British Admiralty the following year.



THIS ENGLAND

Milking time in the delightful Oxfordshire village of Wytham

In Memory of a Sainly King

A FITTING tribute to a pious and scholarly king was made at the Tower of London recently. The Provost of Eton and the Vice-Provost of King's College, Cambridge, went there to lay lilies and white roses on the spot in the Wakefield Tower where King Henry VI, founder of both Eton and King's, was murdered 477 years ago.

A service conducted by the Chaplain of the Tower included a Latin prayer composed by King Henry himself.

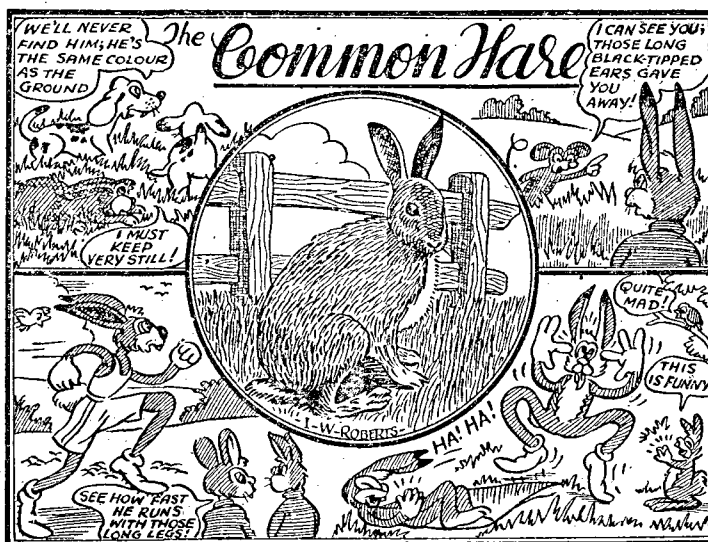
Henry VI was perhaps the unluckiest monarch who ever sat on England's throne. He was a gentle, kindly, trusting man, devoutly religious, his chief interests being worship and study; he longed for peace and friendship, but his reign was one long turmoil of war—war in France and the Wars of the Roses at home.

From the base intrigue, violent faction, and constant talk of war around him, he turned to his scheme to establish two new homes of learning. He himself laid the foundation stones of both, and frequently visited Cambridge to see how the building of King's was progressing. When at Windsor he delighted to send for boys from his school nearby and to give them good advice.

The custom of laying lilies on the spot where he met his death was started 25 years ago by the late Mr Thomas Carter of Eton. King's College joined in the annual ceremony a few years ago by sending white roses—the emblem of the Yorkists.

Laugh While You Learn—Nature Study Made Easy

THE Common Hare usually searches for food by night, but it may be found crouching in a slight depression, or "form," during the daytime. In this "form" the Hare will live and rear its young, unlike most animals, which seek warmth and safety in holes or nests. The reddish-brown fur of the Hare mingles with the ground, but the underside of the animal is light cream in colour.



To avoid leaving any trace of track or scent, the Hare makes a tremendous leap when leaving or returning to the form. Its long rear legs enable it to cover the ground with speed. The ears are long, with black tips. The saying, "Mad as a March Hare" is derived from the peculiar antics the Hare performs in March. It will leap, somersault, and have a stand-up fight with a rival.

New Scare-Hippos Wanted

AMONG matters which undergraduates from Oxford and Cambridge will study on an expedition to the Gambia, West Africa, next month are the best methods of scaring away marauding hippos, which do much damage to the natives' standing crops by trampling them down.

Hitherto a popular remedy has been a native "scarecrow"—or scare-hippo—consisting of a brightly-coloured moving device. But lately it seems that the ponderous pests have been getting used to the moving colours, and losses to crops have been serious.

One device to be investigated by these young men is the ditch—the hippo cannot jump and dislikes sudden ups and downs when he goes for a stroll. Another is a low fence—for the hippo's "chassis" has a very low clearance. A third is electric fencing which will emit flashes and small detonations when hippo blunders against it—that ought to make him "keep to the footpath."

The expedition, which is being led by Francis Huxley, son of Dr Julian Huxley, is made up of six undergraduates who are members of the Oxford University Exploration Club, and two Cambridge undergraduates. They will spend their long vacation about 150 miles up-river.

Among their other investigations will be the mode of life of the natives. They will also make a study of aquatic plants, form plant collections for Kew Gardens and the British Museum, and observe bird migration.

MAELZEL AND HIS MUSIC MACHINE

THE playing of Beethoven's Battle Symphony by the London Symphony Orchestra not long ago recalls that this piece was originally composed to be played on a curious mechanical contrivance invented by a friend of Beethoven's, a Bavarian named Johann Maelzel.

He was intensely interested in mechanical instruments for playing music automatically. In his day such things were confined to barrel organs, musical boxes, and carillons of bells played mechanically. Maelzel wanted something far more ambitious.

He set to work and built an extraordinary affair he called an

automaton instrument. In this, flutes, trumpets, drums, cymbals, triangle, and strings struck with hammers functioned, each in its turn. The thing worked, and music by Haydn and Mozart was played on it. Not satisfied with this machine, he built another like it, to which he added clarinets, violins, and cellos. This was worked by weights acting on cylinders. He called it a Panharmonicon and exhibited it in Vienna in 1804.

Maelzel became friendly with Beethoven and lent the great composer money. The two planned to come to London and exhibit the Panharmonicon, for

which, Maelzel suggested, Beethoven should write a piece of music. He proposed a symphony commemorating the Battle of Vittoria in 1813. Beethoven agreed, and worked into his symphony a lot of drum-rolling and trumpet-calls.

But enterprising Maelzel announced the Battle piece as his property, and in consequence Beethoven quarrelled with him and the London visit was cancelled.

Later Maelzel wandered off to the United States with a sort of travelling museum consisting of his own and other people's inventions. He died in 1838.

A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM—Picture-Version of Shakespeare's Droll Comedy



Hermia



Demetrius



Lysander



Helena



Oberon



Puck



Titania



Bottom

A nobleman who lived in ancient Athens wanted his daughter Hermia to marry a young man named Demetrius; but Hermia refused because she wanted to marry Lysander. She told her father that Demetrius had formerly been in love with her friend Helena. Her father (Egeus), angered at Hermia's disobedience, went

to the Duke of Athens and claimed his right under Athenian law of compelling his daughter to marry whom he chose. The Duke gave Hermia four days to consider the matter. If she then still refused to marry Demetrius, she would either have to die or never marry at all. Lysander and Hermia agreed to run away and to meet in a wood outside

Athens. In this wood, Oberon, King of the Fairies, had just quarrelled with his Queen, Titania. He resolved to play a trick on her. He sent mischievous Puck to find the flower called Love in Idleness, the juice of which, when laid on the eyes of those who sleep, will make them love the first living thing they see when they awake.



While Puck was gone Oberon saw Demetrius approach, followed by Helena. For Hermia had told Helena she was going to run away with Lysander, and Helena had foolishly told Demetrius, whom she loved. Demetrius had come to seek Hermia, while Helena was reminding him of how he had once loved her. But Demetrius now scorned Helena and strode away, followed by the love-lorn lady.



Oberon pitied Helena, and when Puck returned with the flower he sent him to find Demetrius and squeeze some of its love-juice on to the young man's eyes while he slept, making sure that Helena was the first person he saw when he awoke. Then Oberon took some of the flower to where Titania's fairies were singing her to sleep, intending to use it on her while she slept.



Meanwhile, Puck came across Lysander and Hermia who, having escaped from Athens, and weary with their journey, had lain down to rest. Puck, who did not know Demetrius, mistook Lysander for the young man Oberon had ordered him to enchant, and Hermia for the lady who was to be the first person the youth saw when he awoke; so he squeezed some of the love-juice on Lysander's eyes.



Then Helena came along by herself. In trying to follow scornful Demetrius she had lost sight of him. Seeing Lysander, she awoke him—and was the first person he saw! He at once fell in love with her, telling her she was far more beautiful than Hermia! Helena was indignant, thinking Lysander was mocking her. She ran away and he followed, forgetting his own beloved Hermia.

Puck Has Made a Fine Muddle. What Will Happen When Hermia Awakes? See Next Week's Instalment

The Children's Newspaper, June 12, 1948

CN BOOKSHELF



The Story of Life

A Child's Biology, by Brian Vesey-Fitzgerald (Cassell, 8s 6d).

IN this natural-history book the young reader is given a most entertaining introduction to the science of life. Many of the questions formed in the young inquiring mind will be answered as this story is unfolded of life in its simplest up to its highest forms.

Immortal City

London Lives on (Phoenix House, 25s).

EVEN Londoners, who mourn so much destruction, will be pleasantly surprised at this record of the many beautiful, historic, and interesting places in and around the capital that escaped the war. Nearly a hundred full-page photographs, specially taken by Mr E. W. Tattersall, are described by Mr R. G. Burnett, and together they have made a most handsome book of London as it is today.

The Best Way to Study Nature

Children as Naturalists, by Margaret M. Hutchinson (Allen & Unwin, 7s 6d).

WRITTEN by a schoolmistress who is also a zealous naturalist, this book is designed primarily to help teachers to instil in younger children a real and lasting love of the countryside and its wild life. Having learned their first lessons in the great out-of-doors, most children bring real enthusiasm to the wider study of nature and biology in later years. There are fascinating chapters on Quests—for birds, insects, flowers, and so on.

Actors on Strings

Puppets Into Actors, by Olive Blackham (Rockliff, Salisbury Square, London, 12s 6d).

AN expert's book on an age-old art that is growing more and more popular—a splendid practical guide to the making and handling of puppets, with additional chapters on Scenery, Lighting, and Choice of Play.

A Holiday in France

The Secret Ring, by G. M. Ashby (Hodder & Stoughton, 6s).

WHEN Anne Hilson was so excited at the prospect of spending a holiday in Paris with her twin cousins, Jack and Jill, she had little thought of what really lay ahead. She arrived to find that the twins' elder brother Michael, a scientist, was missing. Then followed an exciting series of adventures in tracing Michael to a romantic old château, and leading also to the recovery of the Secret Ring.

Other Books Received

MORE Common Wild Flowers, by J. Hutchinson (Penguin Books, 2s).

The Sea of Adventure, by Enid Blyton (Macmillan, 8s 6d).

The Right Way to Use a Camera (Right Way Books, 5s).

The Visual Library, Volume 1—Insect Life (Winchester Publications, 6s 6d).

The Life of Jesus, by Cecil J. Cadoux (Penguin Books, 1s 6d).

The Red-Spotted Handkerchief, by Enid Blyton (Brockhampton Press, 6s).

Look and Learn (Associated Newspapers, 7s 6d).

Hallowed City of Age-Old Strife

ONCE again the eyes of all the world gaze towards Jerusalem. For over thirty centuries this city, besieged and captured, devastated and rebuilt, has drawn the devotion and desires of half the human race. On its rocky rib jutting out from the Judean hills Jerusalem is once more at a turning-point in her long history.

The whole world waits and watches while the drama of Jew and Arab, both age-old dwellers in the land, is fought out.

Pray for the peace of Jerusalem
They shall prosper that love thee.

Peace be within thy walls,
And prosperity within thy palaces.

That was Isaiah's vision of the city whose name down the years has become a symbol of that ideal of mankind, a city of peace.

But Jerusalem's real life has been one of strife. From the time when David stormed the Jebusite stronghold on the barren hillside and established the ark there, as the symbol of the living God, Jerusalem has witnessed the hosts of the nations contending for the control of the city. The magic of the city's name, and its hallowed associations for Jew, Christian, and Moslem alike, has made its possession the crown of many campaigns.

A Spacious Period

When Allenby captured Jerusalem in December 1917 and brought the long rule of the Mohammedan Turks to a close, Jerusalem began a new and spacious period. The British authorities under their mandate began to clean the old city and control the building of the new. Long dependent on the historic cisterns for water supply, Jerusalem began to see water flowing through pipes; electric light replaced the tallow and oil light, even in the narrow streets round the most sacred Christian site of all, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre; the up-to-date King David Hotel was built, and a most imaginative Y M C A building with an open invitation to the youth of all nations.

Although more than half of

its population of 164,000 was Jewish, Jerusalem began to blossom into a city of all peoples. Here every community of the Christian church had a headquarters and met in friendship. The Anglican Church built St George's Cathedral, and established a bishopric there. It looked as if Jerusalem might become a centre of a united world Christianity—an idea which grew to fresh heights in 1928, when the International Missionary Council held a world meeting of Christians on the Mount of Olives overlooking the city.

A Strategic Position

Strategically situated at the entrance to the Arab hill country, Jerusalem can hardly escape a challenge whenever warfare begins in Palestine. Dear to Christians as the scene of the most sacred events in their religion, the city is also supremely precious to the Jews. Its very name is built into the history of their people, and possession of it is a symbol of their new freedom as a nation with a foothold on the soil of Palestine.

But Jerusalem means much more than that to the life of the world. From it has come the most profound teaching the world knows, and in its streets walked the One who stands supreme in the love and reverence of millions. The thoughts of those who have never seen Jerusalem turn anxiously towards the stone walls, the alley ways, the Holy Places where Christ lived and suffered.

To the ancient Hebrews the name Jerusalem meant "secure habitation," a description which even when armies muster for battle might be applied in truth to the Holy City if all those who love her will save her from a fresh destruction.

A SACRIFICE FOR FRIENDSHIP

THE hamlet of Twycross in Leicestershire recently made a truly Christian gesture of international friendship by agreeing to give back to France a wonderful stained-glass window from its church.

It was indeed a struggle for these good folk to part with the beautiful 700-year-old window which has been in their church since 1840. It is almost certain that the window was originally in the Sainte Chapelle, that gem of architecture in Paris built by Saint Louis long ago. At the time of the French Revolution the window, with others, was taken out—it may have been stolen—and was brought to this country and sold to the King of England. Lord Howe was given the window, it is thought by King William IV; and Lord Howe, whose seat was nearby, gave it to Twycross Church.

The window depicts in beautiful colours the Last Judgment, the widow giving her mite, the Presentation, the Crucifixion, and other sacred subjects.

For years the French authorities have been trying to trace the

lost treasures of Sainte Chapelle. French experts came recently to little Twycross, studied the window there carefully, and decided it was almost certainly one of those missing from Sainte Chapelle. Before they could be absolutely sure, however, it would be necessary to take the window to France and compare it with others there.

So the French Government asked the people of tiny Twycross if they would exchange the precious window for another, to be given by France, on the understanding that if the Twycross window should prove not to be the one sought it would be returned.

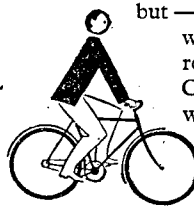
The Twycross Church Council met, heavy-hearted indeed at the prospect of losing their lovely window. A letter was read from M. René Varin, who is in charge of French Cultural Relations with Britain, in which he said: "If you will give it to us, you will earn the undying gratitude of the people of France."

The Twycross people made the sacrifice. "It was a very fine gesture," M. Varin told the C.N.



The mighty efforts by everybody at Hercules today will have their effect on your life in years to come. The production and export drive of the Cycle Industry, in which Hercules plays the leading part, is helping Britain to regain her position.

People in a hundred countries overseas want Hercules, but — because we have the world's largest output — we are able to give your Dealer rationed but regular supplies of the model you want — even COLOURED machines! Please keep in touch with him.



Hercules

the finest Bicycle built to-day

The Hercules Cycle & Motor Co. Ltd., Aston, Birmingham

FJ27 BF

Boys! Girls! EVERYBODY

will love these

3 Good Things to Eat !!!



Marshall's MALTED MILK TABLETS

So satisfying and delicious. 16 tablets in a tube for 6d

Marshall's CRUNCHETS

Golden Crunchets. Crunchy and delicious. Large tin for 1/1d

Marshall's CHUNX

Daintily wrapped chunks of goodness. 4 oz. 9d Cellophane Bag.

★ ASK YOUR CONFECTIONER

MARSHALL'S FOOD PRODUCTS LTD., 127/133 High Street, Croydon

Did you
MACLEAN
your
teeth
to-day?

MACLEANS SOLID DENTIFRICE
In tins—9d (inc. tax)

THE BRAN TUB

CONDOLENCE

THE professor was busy among his books.

"Look!" said his wife, coming into the study. "There's a report in the paper of your death."

"Is that so?" remarked the professor, without looking up. "We must remember to send a wreath."

What Your Name Means

Flora ... goddess of spring
Florence ... flourishing
Frederick ... peace ruler
Geoffrey ... God's peace
George ... husbandman
Gerald, Geraldine ... firm spear

A Visitor

YOUNG Sammy made a strange new kite
Which flew to a tremendous height,
But the man in the Moon
Thought he saw a balloon
Coming up to give him a fright.

SAY THESE QUICKLY

CLEMENT's cricket costume
caused considerable candid
caustic comment.

Peter Pepper plays pretty
plaintive piano pieces perfectly.
Sally's shrill solo singing
successfully silences shrieking
siren.

A Nursery Rhyme Revised

HICKETY, pickety, my black hen,
She lays eggs just now and
then;
But not enough for friends, you
see,
To come and register with me.

BEDTIME CORNER

SNAP!

IT was raining hard, and as Dick and Pam could not play in the garden they were amusing themselves by playing "Snap." The game grew more and more exciting and their voices became correspondingly louder.

"A little less noise, if you please," laughed Mother. "I can hardly hear myself think."

Just then they heard a scratching at the French windows and, looking out, they saw a little terrier.

"Oh, the poor thing!" cried Pam, and she quickly opened the window. He bounded in with his tail wagging, licking the children's hands, and barking all the time. But eventually he settled down on a piece of sacking that Mother provided for him, and the children went on with their game. But as soon as

they had started he pricked up his ears and began to bark again.

"I wonder what can be the matter?" said Dick. Then: "Oh, of course. This must be the dog that Mrs Grandon is looking after while his owner is on holiday. When we are playing this game he thinks we are calling him. You see, his name is 'Snap.'"

Sunset

I CAN see the sunset
As I lie in bed.

Such a lovely colour,
All the sky is red.

But it's growing paler
Turning rosy pink.
Now again it alters—
Sort of mauve I think.

All the colour's going,
Stars begin to peep.
Sky is growing darker—
Think I'll go to sleep.

THE PIXIES HOLD A PICNIC



Jacko Tries to Help on the Farm



Jacko was doing his good deed for the day by lending a hand on the farm.



Feeding the pig was the first task assigned to him.



And the last—when the farmer saw what happened to the pig food.

FARMER GRAY EXPLAINS

Waterproof Water Shrews. "Quick! There's a baby mole in the brook," called Ann. Don hurriedly joined his sister, and, peering into the water's clear depths, saw a small creature, its black velvety coat gleaming with tiny silvery bubbles as it ran about the bed of the stream.

"It's a water shrew hunting for food," said Don.

"I think it's a baby mole," persisted Ann obstinately.

"Don is right, Ann," exclaimed Farmer Gray, overhearing the children. "Water shrews possess valvular ears which close directly they enter the water. They can stay underneath for a long time, yet when they emerge their coats are quite dry."

What Am I?

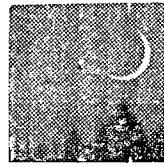
I'M tardy, slow, or long delayed.
When rearranged I spell a bird.

A Chinese piece of money, and
A story, told, or read, or heard.

Answer next week

Other Worlds

IN the evening Saturn and Mars are low in the west and Jupiter is low in the south-east. In the morning no planets are visible. The picture shows the Moon at 7.30 on Wednesday evening, June 9.



PAST AND PRESENT

THE click of a broken wicket,
the music of bat and ball;
To the ancient sitting beneath
the elms, what visions these
sounds recall.

It matters not that his sight is
dim, for his memory's crystal
clear.

And he likes to recall the far-off
days and the names once held
so dear—

Richardson, Lockwood, and Lohmann,
Jessop, Ranji, and Fry,
WG, the grand old man—giants
of a day gone by.

And so it will be with us all some
day, for the sands of time run
fast.

We shall find that the stars of
today have gone, into the ranks
of the past.

Children's Hour

BBC Programmes from Wednesday, June 9, to Tuesday, June 15.

WEDNESDAY, 5.0 A Toytown Adventure. 5.30 Anna Sewell—a talk. North, 5.0 A Trip on a Steamer; Competition; Nature Quiz. Scottish, 5.30 The Zoo Man.

THURSDAY, 5.0 Nicholas Thomas In Trouble (No 1); Aberdour School, Banstead, Bamboo Pipe Band; Piano. 5.40 India—a talk. Midland, 5.0 Pirates' Creek (3); Jack Wilson and his Versatile Five. North, 5.0 Adam of the Road (Part 1). Welsh, 5.30 Adventures of David (6); Sports Roundabout.

FRIDAY, 5.0 The Shining Stones (Part 1); Letter from Switzerland.

SATURDAY, 5.0 The Perfect Pomeroodle; Variety. Midland, 5.0 Magazine; Songs; A talk by The Tracker. N. Ireland, 5.0 Miss Pennyfeather in the Springtime (7); Second Voyage (6); The Studio String Players. West, 5.0 Accidental Magic—a play.

SUNDAY, 5.0 Story; St Mary-in-the-Castle School Choir, Hastings; Talk. North, 5.0 A Talk about Toys; Folk Songs; Story.

MONDAY, 5.0 Naughty Sophia (4). 5.40 Music at Random. North, 5.0 Sing-Song; Story; Belle Vue Zoo Artists. Scottish, 5.0 Exploring the Hut Country. West, 5.40 Matthew—a rhyming story. 5.45 What's Your Name? (6).

TUESDAY, 5.0 The Family from One-End Street (2). 5.15 Two Pianos. 5.35 My Tropical Aquarium. North, 5.0 The River Bandit (4); Music; Book Talk. Scottish, 5.0 A Tammy Troot Story; Down at the Mains.

A PIG IN A POKE

WHEN we say someone has bought a pig in a poke we mean that he has bought something that was not what it was represented to be. Poke is an old word for bag, and the expression is derived from the story of a countryman who put a cat in a bag, and sold it at the market as a young pig. This also is probably the origin of the saying "to let the cat out of the bag," meaning to unfold a secret.

LAST WEEK'S ANSWERS

What Am I?
The word was
Tend (ten-d, ten,
end)

ROSE	SCAR
MBE	EAR
EAST	WARD
AL	OC
KEC	
BIAS	METE
ASP	BAIS
SKEL	ETON
EAD	DUE
RAKE	FLEET



You'll certainly agree! Just taste these chunks of sheer delicious goodness made with chocolate to sustain, glucose to energise, milk to nourish you.

Ask your sweet shop for Mars.

Mars

MARS LTD., SLOUGH, BUCKS.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST BOOKSHOP
FOYLES
* * * FOR BOOKS * *

A treasure-house of Books
for children of all ages

New & secondhand Books on every subject.
Stock of 3 million volumes.

119-125 CHARING CROSS RD LONDON WC2
Gerrard 5660 (16 lines) * Open 9-6 (inc Sats)